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ETHIOPIA

DPA: CUBAN OFFICIAL DENIES AMBASSADOR EXPELLED

LD251602Y Hamburg DPA in German 1437 GMT 25 May 78 LD

[From DPA correspondent Bruno Sobczak]

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa/Nairobi--The charge d'affaires of the Cuban Embassy in Ethiopia today described as "false capitalist propaganda" the reports according to which the Cuban ambassador in Addis Ababa has been expelled by the Ethiopian head of state, Col Mengistu Haile Mariam.

In reply to a DPA inquiry, the Cuban charge d'affaires in Addis Ababa, Diaz, said the press report is "not true." He confirmed, however, that the Cuban ambassador is not in Ethiopia. He is out of the country on "official business." There can be no question of his expulsion, though.

He does not know when the head of the Cuban mission will return to Addis Ababa, Diaz said. Cuban-Ethiopian relations are "very good" whatever the case.

Possible Power Handover Dispute

LD251604Y Hamburg DPA in German 1453 GMT 25 May 78 LD

[Text] Diplomatic quarters in Addis Ababa were unable today to confirm that apart from the Cuban ambassador, the head of the mission of the PDRY has also been expelled in this connection. It was stated however in these circles that there are rumors that the strongly leftwing Ethiopian politician Negade Gobeze has arranged to be smuggled from his exile in France into the Cuban or South Yemeni Embassy in Addis Ababa.

This aroused the displeasure of the Ethiopian military government, most of whose members are pro-Soviet and pro-Cuban, especially because of the massive Soviet and Cuban military aid. This enabled Addis Ababa to defeat the Somali in the Ogaden war and to now take the offensive against the rebels in Eritrea. Observers in Addis Ababa believe it perfectly possible that there has been friction between the Cuban and Soviet political instructors on the one hand and the officers around head of state Mengistu on the other. This may possibly be about the question of when and how the Ethiopian military intend to hand over power to civilians, strictly communist-oriented politicians.

DPA: ETHIOPIAN TRADE UNION OFFICIALS ARRESTED IN DISPUTE

LD251606Y Hamburg DPA in German 1518 GMT 25 May 78 LD

[Text] According to unconfirmed reports, several officials of the new Ethiopian Trade Union Federation were arrested in Addis Ababa last Friday. They are said to have been in close contact with Cuban and Soviet advisers to speed up the formation, which is also planned by the Addis Ababa military regime, of a "proletarian party" as the future leading force in Ethiopia.

Cuban activities are said to have been particularly strong in the Ethiopian Trade Union Federation apparently with Soviet approval.

Whether and to what extent Cubans and Soviets are already intensively engaged in setting up a kind of political counterweight, consisting of loyal civilian officials, to the Ethiopian military is not yet clearly discernible. To the military junta, the early foundation of a Marxist-Leninist party probably seems premature.

MENGISTU SPEAKS ON OAU ANNIVERSARY, SUPPORTS PATRIOTIC FRONT

LD251342Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 24 May 78 LD/EA

[Address to the nation by Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the OAU--recorded]

[Excerpts] This is a special day on which we Africans renew our pact in the common struggle to achieve the total liberation of our continent. Even though our (?organisation) has made numerous achievements since its formation, we must not relax, or forget that we still face long and difficult tasks.

In Zimbabwe, Ian Smith, along with few African puppets and imperialist forces, is making futile attempts to curb the struggle and right for self-determination of the Zimbabwean people, who have been waging a long and bitter struggle. The (?so-called) Executive Council, which is said to have been formed through the internal settlement, is misleading and designed to prolong colonialism.

Ethiopia never accepts this kind of [word indistinct] tactic. It will do everything in its power to support, materially and politically, the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front in order to enable it to achieve the final victory.

In southern Africa, our oppressed brothers and sisters are in misery under the (?aggressive) and inhuman policy of apartheid. Racist South Africa, in collaboration with imperialists and reactionary forces, is creating a threat to world peace and a critical situation to Africa in particular.

Helped by the technological and material assistance given to it by Western countries, particularly by the FRG and France, South Africa is endeavoring to become a (?producer) of nuclear weapons. It is deploying the bulk of its armed forces against the freedom fighters in southern Africa.

Imperialism and reactionary forces are not solely restricted to the southern region of our continent. These forces, in collaboration with puppet governments, are trying to change Africa into a battlefield, the objective being to maintain their own political, strategic and economic interests.

USSR DOMINATES ETHIOPIAN AIR FORCE, SAYS DEFECTOR

LD251556Y Cadurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] (Gemru Teklu), an engineer in the Ethiopian Air Force, says that Soviet forces are dominating the running of military affairs in Ethiopia to an alarming extent, particularly in the air force. He points out that [words indistinct] at any level in the Debre Zeit Air Base are in charge of even administrative affairs.

Engineer (Gemru) said that about 77 Ethiopian pilots and technicians have been sent to the Soviet Union for training on MIG-23 aircraft.

(Gemru Teklu), accompanied by three first lieutenants of the Ethiopian forces, have asked for political asylum in Sudan after fleeing from their bases [words indistinct] and giving themselves up to the Sudanese authorities on Tuesday, the day before yesterday, because of the deteriorating conditions in Ethiopia and the fall in morale within the forces, which they attributed to the flagrant Soviet and Cuban interference in their country's affairs.

TANZANIA

BONGO OF GABON CRITICIZED FOR STAND ON FRENCH INTERVENTION

PA251227Y Paris AFP in English 1144 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] Dar es Salaam, May 25 (AFP)--Tanzania today harshly criticised Organisation of African Unity (OAU) chairman Omar Bongo for supporting French intervention in Africa.

Commenting on the 15th anniversary of the OAU, the government newspaper DAILY NEWS referred particularly to the Franco-African summit in Paris this week and Gabonese President Bongo's statement that France was justified in intervening to protect the security of African states.

The paper said President Bongo's words "must have reminded French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of the grand old days when France was indeed a great imperial nation. Even the remains of (President Charles) de Gaulle must have rattled with nostalgia."

It would "perhaps" be best for the rest of Africa to accept the fact that whereas "we are all Africans" committed to the ideal of unity "it is an insult to lump us all together," just as Europeans and Asians had separate identities, the newspaper said. [sentence as received]

It added that despite [words indistinct] the torch of liberation had been lit across the continent, and it called on Africans to intensify the struggle against colonialism and racism.

UGANDA

KAMPALA REPORTS AMIN'S OAU ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

LD251558Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 24 May 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Today is the 15th anniversary of the founding of the OAU. It is also Africa Freedom Day. In his message to the nation, Life President Amin said: On this occasion we in Uganda, along with other Africans elsewhere dedicated to the cause of freedom, demonstrate our solidarity with our brothers and sisters still under the heavy yoke of colonialism and racism.

As we commemorate the 15th anniversary of the founding of our organization, we must not be complacent, because the struggle is not yet over. Our brothers and sisters in southern Africa are still subjected to the oppressive measures of apartheid by racist Vorster, rebel Smith and their imperialist and Zionist supporters. We have to redouble our efforts in order to remove that racist cancer. The liberation movements should not be duped either.

I wish to repeat my appeal to their leaders to realize that their respective countries will not be liberated by engaging in personality politics but by a united effort in the face of the enemy. The leaders of these movements must realize that Africa is first and foremost concerned with the suffering masses in those countries who look to us with anxiety. Our independence gives them the necessary rear base from which to topple the racist regime. We cannot afford to let them down.

Africa will not be liberated by our pledging allegiance to individuals or political factions, but by a genuine concerted effort which is above ideological and party differences. At present, another setback to a united effort is the tendency by some member states of our organization, who were given a limited mandate in helping liberation movements, to be high-handed and to hijack the running of the struggle. Unless the leaders of these states realize that the liberation of Africa is a legitimate concern of all of us, we shall continue to have more factions within the liberation movements and victory will be long to achieve.

The liberation movements enjoy their own sovereignty. This is a fact we all recognize in our organization. If the liberation movements negotiate with those who oppress them, and reach an agreement that in their view is good for their own country and is overwhelmingly supported by the masses in that country, we have no legal basis whatsoever to question their right to decide their future. The liberation movements are free to negotiate majority rule or independence with those who have been denying them their right to self-determination. No independent African state should take it upon themselves to negotiate independence on behalf of the liberation movements.

Uganda, on her part, will continue to associate herself with all the sons and daughters of Africa whose sole aim is the liberation of their territory. Not only shall we do so through the OAU liberation committee but also by offering scholarships in various fields to our oppressed brothers and sisters. This we have done and will continue to do for Azania, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

Long live the OAU! Long live Africa! The struggle continues.

RETURNEES TELL AMIN OF SHABA-TYPE INVASION PLAN FOR UGANDA

LD241108Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 24 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] A military spokesman has disclosed that Ugandan exiles who have decided to come back home from America, Britain and other parts of the world have informed life President Amin that the Americans, Israelis and British who are collaborating with them [as heard] had planned to land mercenaries in Uganda in the same way the French and the Belgians landed paratroopers in Shaba Province recently.

According to the spokesman, the exiles informed him the plan of the operation against Uganda by the criminal mercenaries recruited by America, Israel and Britain was going to be like that of Shaba. The exiles who had been collaborating with the Americans, Israelis and British before they returned home included a major and a captain. They told the life president that the mercenaries who had been recruited by the mentioned countries and who are wanted for various criminal offenses, such as murder and rape and others, have just come out of prison.

The spokesman revealed that the exiles informed Field Marshal Amin that the foreign troops which were landed in Shaba by Western countries and were calling themselves Foreign Legionnaires are highway robbers and criminals who had murdered people, who had come out of prison and others are wanted for murder and other criminal offences.

The exiles informed him that those other type of criminal mercenaries which the Western powers had sent in to fight in Africa were the ones to be sent to Uganda and were collaborating with exiles to invade Uganda.

The military spokesman quoted Field Marshal Amin as saying that it is true that such countries are recruiting only criminals to fight in Africa. He pointed out that such people cannot do anything good in the interests of Africa because criminals can do anything, such as raping innocent women and looting and killing.

The spokesman quoted Field Marshal Amin as saying that he was very happy to receive the information from Ugandan exiles who were in that group.

He said this has alerted him and now he knows that anybody landing by parachute without the knowledge of the government is an enemy and will be dealt with very severely.

The field marshal was quoted as saying that Ugandans must fight them with all weapons at their disposal, such as spears, bows and arrows, knives, if they see them landing anywhere in the country.

The spokesman further disclosed that the exiles who had come back and were speaking on behalf of other exiles had informed the field marshal that many more Ugandan exiles wanted to come back to Uganda. Some had written to him and even telephoned him, asking him to allow them to come back to Uganda. The spokesman said the exiles who had arrived back in the country said that the other exiles want to come back because they feel that Uganda is in a very high position. They are now ashamed of themselves because other countries are talking highly about Uganda.

The exiles who came back told Field Marshal Amin that although exiles in Western countries are talking bad against Uganda, they are receiving opposition from many countries and other people in those countries who do not believe what the exiles there talk about Uganda. The exiles who have come back said people in such countries did not believe in what the exiles say because they consider Field Marshal Amin as a new hero of modern Africa and have much respect for him. The exiles said this is why they have decided to come back.

The spokesman quoted Dr Amin as advising those exiles who have returned and those who have expressed their wish to come back to keep an eye on those who still talk badly against Uganda. According to the spokesman, the life president was very happy to hear that many more exiles had promised to come back and work for Uganda. He is said to have commented that if exiles hear people in various parts of the world talking highly about Uganda, even if they are in exile, they will be proud of Uganda and this is why they want to come back.

The spokesman added that the exiles had also informed the life president that they had found it very difficult to stay in the countries where they had been staying because everybody there is against them because they do not believe what they talk about Uganda. Some of the exiles had even been beaten up in various countries of the world by people who know that what they talk about Uganda is not true.

GABON

BONGO BACKS FRENCH ACTION IN AFRICA

LD261035Y Paris LE MONDE in French 25 May 78 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "President Bongo Denounces 'Major Act of Subversion'"]

[Text] Speaking in Versailles on 23 May at the end of the fifth French-African conference, Gabon President El Hadj Omar Bongo referred to the destabilization threatening the African Continent. "Africa," he stated, "is now going through a crisis whose gravity cannot be overemphasized. To be more precise, I would say that we are faced with a major act of subversion aimed at upsetting the geopolitical balance of our continent. This can be done all the more easily since our states are still young and since, as our senior colleague recently stated, they lack the necessary material means and resources which would enable them to assert their genuine independence more effectively than in the past, when they were in a position to do so only in a precarious manner...."

Addressing Giscard d'Estaing personally, Bongo continued: "We thank you and through you the French Government and people for your courage, your determination and your willingness to impart a content to the agreements which have been concluded between France and the majority of our countries. In fact, when we speak to you, when we ask for France's help, we simply tell you that we also have made a 'good choice.' We must distinguish between those who understand us and like us and those who want to see Africa regress...."

"Leaving Africa to Africans"

"Leaving Africa to Africans," Bongo continued, "in no way means that it should be accepted that subversion in Africa should be encouraged or even instigated. Nothing can justify murder, genocide and massacre. It is no exaggeration to say that all really civilized countries should in fact fly to our aid in order to protect Africa from these ills...."

In conclusion the Gabonese president stated that it is "increasingly" becoming "a matter of urgency to devise a machinery and create the means for a collective security organization."

BONGO RETURNS FROM FRENCH-AFRICAN SUMMIT

PA2600O5Y Paris AFP in French 1709 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] Libreville, 25 May (ARP)--President Omar Bongo of Gabon returned to Libreville Thursday afternoon from Paris where he participated in the fifth French-African summit meeting.

At a press conference in the airport's VIP lounge, the Gabon chief of state said that in spite of the different political tendencies of the participants, all were in agreement regarding the problems discussed in Paris. "We received a complete understanding from the French chief of state," he added.

President Bongo said that economic problems were discussed at length during the summit meeting. He recalled that the participants to the third summit meeting had asked the French president to contact certain Western countries such as the Federal Republic of Germany and Great Britain to ask them to extensively participate in African development. This mission was reported on in length by President Giscard d'Estaing, he said.

Referring to the Zaire problem, the Gabon chief of state said in reply to a question that his appeal was understood by his African colleagues. He emphasized that the Zaire problem should alert all the African countries.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU SAYS PAN-AFRICAN MILITARY FORCE BEING SET UP

TA251700Y Paris AFP in English 1655 GMT 25 May 78 TA

[Text] Paris, May 25 (AFP)--Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko said today that a pan-African military force was in the process of being set up to restore security in the troubled Shaba Province.

General Mobutu told a press conference that 50 Moroccan soldiers were already in Kinshasa preparing the arrival of a Moroccan military unit. He did not say how big the Moroccan unit would be.

President Mobutu said he would go to Rabat on Monday (May 29) to discuss the question with King Hassan II.

Morocco already sent an expeditionary force to Shaba last year to defeat a first invasion by rebels of the Congo National Liberation Front (FNLC).

Asked about the progressive withdrawal from Kolwezi of French Foreign Legionnaires, announced by the French Defense Ministry today, General Mobutu said the French troops were going to the Shaba provincial capital of Lubumbashi at the request of white evacuees there, who "have panicked."

The Zaire leader also repeated charges that the Soviet Union, Cuba and East Germany had aided the FNLC rebels who moved in Kolwezi on May 12. He claimed that until May 17, when Zaire paratroops dropped on the town's airport, a Cuban motorised company had been in Kolwezi commanding the rebels.

The company was commanded by a Captain Marcellino, General Mobutu said, while a General Jose coordinated the whole Shaba operation from Angola.

General Mobutu paid tribute to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing for his aid, saying "Only France and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing dare to take up the challenge, but France has not the same capacities as the super-powers." He accused the West of "total failure in face of Soviet and Cuban aggression in Africa."

The Zaire leader said measures had been taken to ensure security in Shaba. National identity cards had been cancelled in the province and only work permits would be recognized as proof of identity.

General Mobutu said a 100 km (60 miles) free-fire zone had been set up along the frontiers with Zambia and Angola, that all population movments had been banned there and that the army would be allowed to fire on "anything that moves" without warning.

The Zaire leader also said Zaire authorities were making arrangements to ensure the security of all those who wished to return to Kolwezi. He said that 305 expatriates who had refused to return to Europe were waiting in Lubumbashi to go back to Kolwezi.

President Mobutu said he had received intelligence reports over the past three months that the rebel attack was planned for June 10, but then the rebels put forward the date and attacked through Zambia instead of Angola.

General Mobutu said that a force of 4,200 men--12 Cuban-type battalions of 350 men each--had been thrown into the Shaba attack.

President Mobutu said the aims of the rebels were:

1) To destabilize the Zaire economy at a time when the recovery programme was being implemented; 2) To impose an ideology "which was not its own and to convert the state into a satellite on the model of Cuba and Angola," and 3) To seize the country's mineral riches (copper, cobalt, uranium and manganese) which the Soviet Union and its satellites needed.

He remarked that the Soviet Union had recently made unexpectedly large purchases of cobalt on the international markets "which is significant."

Further Remarks

PA251630Y Paris AFP in French 1551 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] Paris, 25 May (AFP)--Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko on Thursday charged the USSR, Cuba and East Germany with having helped the Katangan rebels who attacked Shaba Province.

Asked about Zaire's relations with Belgium, he said they were good, recalling that Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans met with him on Wednesday in Paris. "We agreed to iron out the difficulties," the Zairian chief of state said. "All is going well, except for one man, Foreign Affairs Minister Henri Simonet."

Zairian President Mobutu has stated that there are training bases for Katangan rebels in Zambia and that the Zambian information services are aware of this.

He added that on two successive occasions he has sent a special Zairian ambassador to Lusaka to notify the Zambian authorities. "Last 28 December," he added, "I personally went to Mbala, in the northeastern part of Zambia, to meet with President Kenneth Kaunda who told me, as usual, that this was false and that these bases were training bases for the liberation movements of Zimbabwe, ZANU, and ZAPU. At present, they are aware that I was right," he emphasized.

Concerning the Zairian economy, he pointed out that the Kolwezi events and the resulting damages affected copper production to the point that the 450,000 ton annual production will drop to 150,000 tons.

General Mobutu denied that the Zairian troops had participated in extortion against the Europeans in Kolwezi. He added that an investigation had been conducted on the manner in which the Zairian Army had carried out their actions following the invasion, and that General Chikeba--who commanded the 14th brigade and had the responsibility for the security of Kolwezi--had already explained this on Monday to the court martial.

Asked about the situation and the possibility of unrest in Shaba (former Katanga), the Zairian president recalled that during the first 10 years of his rule, up to 1975, there were no problems. Then came the MPLA in Angola and the presence of Cubans in the streets of the area. I then suffered two attacks. "You draw your own conclusions."

In concluding and in mentioning the Soviet or Eastern European equipment used by the rebels, President Mobutu said that "U.S. secret service agents, who without his knowledge conducted an investigation in Kolwezi, found cartridge cases of AK-47 (Soviet-made weapon) ammunition next to the corpses.

Comment on French Paratroopers

LD251824Y Paris Europe Number One in French 1630 GMT 25 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Here are the highlights of an interview given by President Mobutu Sese Seko earlier today:

[Mobutu--begin recording] [Words indistinct] President Giscard did not tell me about an imminent withdrawal. He told me the legionnaires would withdraw when they had completed their mission. There is a nuance here. All I knew as of this morning was that the 2d Paratroop Regiment would be--I am using the conditional--divided into two parts, one to stay at Kolwezi and the other going to Lubumbashi at the request of expatriates, who are numerous there and who, in light of what happened in Kolwezi, are somewhat panicky. That is all I have learned. [end recording]

Brussels Radio Interview

LD251911Y Brussels Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 25 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] In Paris this afternoon, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire gave his much-anticipated press conference, which was awaited with great curiosity by all journalists of the French and international press. Here is our correspondent in Paris, Armand Bachelier:

After his press conference, General Mobutu gave an interview to my colleague Andre Aubin of television news and (Gui Poppe) of BRT [Flemish network]. Here is that interview: [begin recording]

[Question] How can Europeans consider that their safety is assured?

[Answer] We are having talks with quite a number of African countries about setting up a contingent that would enable Zaire to keep a force in place in Kolwezi in order to strengthen security and form a strike force charged with guarding the mining town of Kolwezi.

[Question] Is this plan further advanced than has been said?

[Answer] It is going very, very well.

[Question] On the diplomatic plane, Mr President, is the misunderstanding with Belgium completely overcome?

[Answer] Yes, I think the matter is solved since the visit here in Paris yesterday by Prime Minister Leo Tindemans.

[Question] We come to a report of which we are not sure; you are the only one who can confirm or deny it. It is this: Following the public rebuke by Mr Simonet of his ambassador in Kinshasa, who said that French aid had been providential, you are reported to have telephoned Mr Tindemans to voice your anger?

[Answer] No, not to voice my anger. This is someone for whom we have great admiration because of all he has done to strengthen and maintain all this collaboration, all this cooperation between these two countries, and I do not think that he [presumably Belgian ambassador to Zaire] deserved what he got.

[Question] Is there still, therefore, a problem between Mr Simonet and yourself or vice-versa?

[Answer] No, I do not believe so. This is something purely Belgian. But that is only one element, and this is my personal view. I am highly appreciative of this ambassador because since he has been at his post the links between our two countries have become ever stronger.

[Question] A meeting of Congolese opposition elements in Brussels was banned today. Are you pleased with this? Is it a direct result of your talks with Prime Minister Tindemans?

[Answer] I do not know if they should really be called opponents. An opponent is somebody who has some weight behind him, something to support him in the political action he is waging. Those people are not an opposition. When a failing student who arrives in Belgium with a scholarship but does not achieve anything and runs after the girls from one day to the next and then holds a press conference and says: I am a socialist, I am against dictatorship in Zaire--he is given support, lodging, a car, girls--but this is not serious. This is not an opposition.

[Question] The fact that a certain part of Shaba's population, in Kolwezi, backed the rebels--did this lead you to modify your views about the manner, let us say, of leading this population?

[Answer] One must not give an immediate judgment on the situation that prevails in Shaba now. One cannot judge about a certain part of the population, because we receive messages from our information services testifying that M'bumba from Angola ordered his men who occupied Kolwezi for some time to bring back all the young adults in order to give them accelerated military training. These are people who have been forced, just as is the case with the expatriate hostages. They did not follow with joy in their hearts. Even though we read in the press that there were some young people who cried "Long live the comrades" and "Long live this and that" it was not with joy in their hearts, because there were these peoples tribunals, political commissars, a rather special kind of thing. That is the problem. [end recording]

Hamburg Television Interview

DW260821Y Hamburg Domestic Television Service in German 2200 GMT 24 May 78 DW

[Reporter Schulze interview with Zaire President Sese Seko Mobutu in Kolwezi, in French with superimposed translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Having seen the cruelties here [in Kolwezi], could you give us an assessment of the political and military situation?

[Answer] You come from Germany, a country that is proclaiming and defending human rights. Let me take the opportunity to point out something to you that pertains also to Europe--that is, the terror the Russian-Cuban coalition wants to create not just in Zaire but in all Africa.

[Question] What evidence do you have that the rebels really are being supported by the Russians and the Cubans?

[Answer] The Cubans are training the rebels, and the Russians and East Germans are equipping them. That is obvious. I spoke to a Greek who has been in Zaire since 1928--I was not even born then--and he had seen three Cubans with his own eyes. He stated this yesterday. When some of our people said they had seen white people among the rebels, nobody believed it. But now since some Europeans, your brothers, have seen it with their own eyes, you will believe it because the witnesses are whites as you are. One more thing: Mr Vance, the U.S. secretary of state, received the Soviet ambassador in Washington in order to protest against the appearance of the Russian-Cuban coalition in Africa.

[Question] And the East Germans really are here?

[Answer] Not here, they are in Angola. Most of the weapons we have captured come from the GDR. Excuse me, but I must do some work now. Many thanks.

AZAP: KOLWEZI SLOWLY RETURNING TO NORMAL

LD251554Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1050 GMT 25 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] AZAP, Kolwezi--The town of Kolwezi is slowly returning to normal after days and days of atrocities. Yesterday, many inhabitants who had fled into the bush or had shut themselves up in their homes appeared in the streets. The French soldiers met local authorities on Tuesday to try to restore normal living conditions to the town. Electricity supplies have been restored to some areas.

Teams organized by a hospital doctor have begun collecting the bodies, which are in an advanced state of decomposition and which are still lying about the town on all street corners. The bodies are sprayed with formalin and then placed in improvised coffins and buried. The grave-diggers are taking note of identities, whenever possible, as well as the place of burial.

Yesterday morning, several dozen inhabitants, all former "Gecamines" workers, put their helmets on and went to the mines, acting on their own initiative.

SHABA COMMISSIONER REPLACED BY MILITARY PERSONNEL

LD251548Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1113 GMT 25 May 78 LD/EA

[Summary] The former Shaba regional commissioner, Efambe Yolanga, left Lubumbashi for Kinshasa yesterday. Efambe is replaced for the present by Lt Gen Singa Boyenge Mosambayi, commander of the first military region.

The new subregional commissioners in Shaba all took up their posts yesterday after receiving instructions from the commander of the first military region, Lt Gen Singa Boyenge Mosambayi. All senior military officers, they replace the civilians heading the urban and rural subregions following the presidents order granting all powers vested in the regional commissioner to a military command in Shaba region.

FRENCH TROOPS PREPARE FOR FURTHER GUERRILLA RESISTANCE

PA251240Y Paris AFP in English 0649 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[By Noel Lorthiois]

[Text] Kolwezi, Zaire, May 24 (AFP)--French troops who recaptured this mining town were preparing for further difficulties today as routed rebels appeared to be adopting a guerrilla strategy.

Rebel forces are believed still to be within a 30-kilometre (20 mile) radius of the town and to have grouped into small units of five or six.

The French paratroopers, under the command of Colonel Philippe Erulin, risk increased harassment operations by these extremely mobile commando groups and are hampered in their lack of knowledge of the surrounding terrain.

Two French soldiers were killed yesterday during an attempt by the legionnaires to recapture a village where five ex-Katangese gendarmes were holed up, according to military sources.

In Paris today the Defence Ministry said that the paratroopers were meeting with persistent resistance as they continued their search for missing Europeans within a 10 to 15 kilometre--six to ten miles--radius of Kolwezi.

FRENCH LEGIONNAIRES MOVING FROM KOLWEZI TO LUBUMBASHI

TA251644Y Paris AFP in English 1623 GMT 25 May 78 TA

[Text] Kinshasa, May 25 (AFP)--French Foreign Legionnaires in Zaire's Shaba Province are being progressively moved to the provincial capital of Lubumbashi largely to allay the fears of the white colony there, informed sources said here today.

(In Paris, the Defense Ministry said today the legionnaries, who number about 600, were being moved from Kolwezi to Lubumbashi to take a rest after a week of fighting, as the first stage on their return to France.)

Inthe past 48 hours, requests for repatriation have flooded into foreign embassies and consulates here from whites in Lubumbashi. Other whites have asked their employers to send them home. One of the firms is based at Likasi, half-way between Kolwezi and Lubumbashi. The provincial capital is 200 kms (120 miles) south-east of Kolwezi.

Apart from the French Legionnaires, there are still about 700 Belgian paratroops at the Kamina Air Base, north of Kolwezi.

BELGIAN EXPERTS IN KOLWEZI TO ASSESS STATE OF MINES

LD252224Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1955 GMT 25 May 78 LD

[Text] Kolwezi--Six Belgian staff of the Zairan Gecamines company have returned to Kolwezi to inspect the state of the copper mines following the invasion by former Katangan gendarmes on 13 May. Several hundred African workers have also arrived at the mines.

The damage caused to the mining installations by the rebels is not, on the whole, very great. In one of the open-pit mines 7 kilometers from Kolwezi, a vast red and grey canyon, vehicles had been sabotaged or stolen and two offices ransacked.

"Part of the mines, at least, could become operational again fairly quickly," Mr Delacroix, a Belgian Gecamines agent who has remained in Kolwezi, thought. "But it is a fact that initially extraction might be at a slow pace," he added. There will also be a lack of fuel for a time.

The great problem, Mr Delacroix went on to say, is that of manpower. Of the 2,000 Gecamines staff, 600 were Europeans, and they have left. They must be replaced as quickly as possible, he said.

The pumping of water which has flooded part of one of the mines--the one at Kamoto, 10 kilometers from Kolwezi, and the only one underground--was started on Thursday after electricity was restored in the town on the previous day. Also on Thursday Gecamines was to begin paying out wages due on 15 May to some 20,000 mine workers.

The security of the region following the attacks of the "rebels" nevertheless now remains the biggest problem, which must be solved if the Shaba mines, the "lungs of the Zaire economy," are to be protected.

BENIN

GUINEAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR GOOD WILL VISIT

PA2505[illegible] Paris AFP in French 1449 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] Cotonou, 25 May (AFP)--Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure arrived in the People's Republic of Benin on Thursday for a 3-day good will visit.

The Guinean chief of state was welcomed at Cotonou airport by President Mathieu Kerekou, the members of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, the members of the revolutionary military government and a large number of party members from Cotonou and Porto Novo.

Representatives of the large Guinean colony living in Benin also welcomed President Ahmed Sekou Toure when he deplaned.

The Guinean chief of state made no statements to the press, but an important rally is scheduled to be held on Thursday afternoon in Cotonou.

MALI

MOUSSA TRAORE COMMENTS ON 5TH FRANCO-AFRICAN SUMMIT

PA2600034Y Paris AFP in French 1718 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] Bamako, 25 May (AFP)--Mali Chief of State Col Moussa Traore returned Wednesday night to Bamako from his trip to Paris where he participated in the fifth Franco-African summit meeting.

"From the Mali delegation's point of view, African security problems can be discussed only within a bilateral framework; that is to say, within an exclusively African framework," said the Mali president in an interview broadcast Thursday.

Said President Traore, "If, by reason of a situation which has no real connection with our meeting, security problems were discussed, it was simply an exchange of opinions between participants."

In reply to a question on the evolution of the Franco-African meeting toward a more formal, structured arrangement, Colonel Traore said that "Mali, which sees only advantages in expanding the meeting, desires that its flexible and informal nature be maintained."

As incumbent president of the Senegal River Development Organization, Traore expressed his gratitude to President Giscard d'Estaing, "who has decided to contribute from $17 to $50 million to the financing of the organization's projects. To date, he added, almost $400 million has been obtained out of a required total of $500 million." [quotation marks as received]

Regarding the drought, the Mali president also expressed his satisfaction with President Giscard d'Estaing's decision to contribute $6 billion Mali francs to the African countries of the Sahel. However, the struggle against the drought has reached such dimensions that it surpasses the resources of a single state and even those of a group of states," he added.

Concluding, Col Moussa Traore emphasized that he and President Giscard d'Estaing recognized that "Franco-Mali relations are developing well" and that "concrete and positive proposals have been analyzed" to solve the problems of Mali workers in France.

NIGER

MINISTER AROUNA DEPLORES FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

PA2523477 Paris AFP in French 1705 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] Niamey, 25 May (AFP)--In a speech broadcast over the radio at noon on Thursday to mark the 15th anniversary of the Organization of African Unity, Niger acting Foreign Minister Mounkaila Arouna deplored foreign interference in the African Continent. He noted the OAU's nonalined position and expressed regret that "interference from outside the continent should be the cause of dissension among the fraternal states of the OAU."

The acting minister also issued an appeal for African solidarity and emphasized the importance of economic development to mobilize the resources of the continent and improve the standard of living of its inhabitants.

SENEGAL

SENGHOR REPLIES TO BOUMEDIENE ACCUSATION

LD2520467 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 25 May 78 LD

[Summary] Yesterday Algerian President Boumediene made a statement in which he accused Mr Leopold Senghor, the Senegalese president, of being the spokesman for neocolonialism in Africa. President Senghor was in Paris this afternoon where he chaired a literary presentation ceremony, and he replied to Mr Boumediene's accusations at the microphone of (Francois Vicard):

[Senghor--begin recording] "I smiled because in fact I think that Mr Boumediene has let himself get carried away by his mood. You know that all imperialism is colonialism. I say that power secretes imperialism. There are imperialist powers in North America and there are also imperialist powers in Africa. And it is because Senegal does not have a complex and because it intends to think by itself and for itself, and not have Boumediene think for it, that Mr Boumediene is furious. He has allies, and we have allies. The problem is simple: There is colonialism and imperialism in the East and in the West. That is what I have to say. Anyway, as Negroes we have no complexes." [end recording]

ANGOLA

JORGE HAILS HAVANA NONALINED BUREAU MEETING

FL252058Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2034 GMT 25 May 78 FL

[Text] Paulo Jorge, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Angola, has declared in Luanda that the sixth meeting of the nonalined countries Coordinating Bureau held in Havana was a positive one. Jorge, who headed the Angolan delegation to the meeting, emphasized the excellent organization of the meeting by the host country which helped to cover all the topics on the agenda.

The Angolan foreign minister added that the nonalined countries Coordinating Bureau reaffirmed support for the Palestinian people's struggle and liberation movements of southern Africa and its condemnation of the South African aggression against Angola. It also examined a new international economic order. He then stated that it was a high privilege for him to have met with Council of State President Fidel Castro and Armed Forces Minister Raul Castro.

CUBAN TELEVISION DIRECTOR ARRIVES IN LUANDA

FL251745Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 May 78 FL

[Text] Roberto Diaz, Cuban director of television, arrived today in Luanda for the purpose of signing a cooperation agreement in the field of television.

NETO STRESSES NEED FOR OAU MEETING ON SAHARA PROBLEM

LD251102Y Algiers Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 25 May 78 LD

[Text] In a congratulatory message sent to the POLISARIO Front on the fifth anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle of the Saharan people, Angolan President Agostinho Neto stressed the urgency of holding the OAU extraordinary summit on the problem of Western Sahara. The Angolan President [word indistinct] to undertake all the necessary efforts for it to be held as soon as possible. Some 2 years after the start of the armed struggle for national liberation by the POLISARIO Front, and after the withdrawal of Spanish colonialism, stresses President Neto, the Saharan people must confront the aggressive, expansionist forces of Morocco, Mauritania and also the French, with their air force, coming to the aid of the two aggressor countries.

COMORO ISLANDS

DEFENSE MINISTER ANNOUNCES PLANS TO BUILD ARMY

PA260104Y Paris AFP in French 1651 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] Moroni 25 May (AFP)--Comoran Defense, Interior and Transport Minister Abas Djousscuf spoke to the nation Wednesday night over Radio Comoros.

After a quick review of what he called the antinational regime of Ali Soilih, the Comoran minister paid homage to all those who helped put an end to "3 years of repression, vexation, humiliation and, above all, oppression by a tyrant who would change our archipelago into a Gulag Archipelago."

After warning those who seek to sow "disorder and create a climate of suspicion," the Comoran minister said that justice would be meted out first to agitators, then to those who would undermine the authority of the state and finally to those who took an active role in the process of the depersonalisation and destruction of the country.

"It is a matter of building a feasible state," continued Abas, of creating a veritable national army. "Within this concept, it is a matter of training soldiers with a national awareness and not of creating a praetorian guard at the service of a single person," the minister added.

According to the young Comoran minister, the new Comoran Army will have the triple task of watching over national integrity, maintaining law and order and contributing to national development.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL-LED DELEGATION VISITS MONGOLIA

For Mongolian reportage on the visit of President Machel, see the Mongolia section of the 25 May and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

ROBERT MUGABE INTERVIEWED ON AIMS OF PATRIOTIC FRONT

LD251016Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1740 GMT 23 May 78 LD/EA

[Interview with Robert Mugabe, leader of Zimbabwe Patriotic Front--recorded; date and place not specified; carried in the "Africa in Focus" program]

[Text] Last week in "Africa in Focus," Robert Mugabe, who recently was in Addis Ababa, spoke about the internal settlement and the inability of the puppet regime to address itself to the basic problems facing the country. Tonight, in "Africa in Focus," Robert Mugabe continues the discussion (?with us). He speaks first on the land tenure system in Zimbabwe, a burning issue today.

[Mugabe--begin recording] I am talking first and foremost of the shortage of land which results, of course, from the land system that obtains. The Land Apportionment Act of (?1930) put into effect [words indistinct] namely that more than half of the land was in the hands of the tiny minority [words indistinct] and the Land Apportionment Act was passed. It therefore put [words indistinct] and more than 50 percent of the land remained in the hands of the whites. It (?means) that no Africans could own land or use it [words indistinct] areas [word indistinct] designated as white.

In (?1969) the Land Apportionment Act was modified and it became the Land Tenure Act. This is the present law governing the distribution of land in the country, and slight adjustments were made but no substantive assignment of land came to the African section. And today 50 percent of the land is owned by barely 250,000 settlers. [Words indistinct] and with the (?emigration) rate rising (?in the past), only 6,500 farmers owned this 50 percent of land [words indistinct] and it happens to be the highlands which is most fertile. And so this is the basic problem: Land is in the hands of a few. There is also absent ownership. These few have not allowed the vast masses either to till the land as (?its tenants) or to till [it] under proper ownership schemes. In other words, there has not been any just apportionment of land in the country ever since the settlement by the whites in 1890 and [the problem of] the land therefore remained a very burning question. Anyone who pretends he has struck an agreement with the colonial regime has not achieved anything unless that agreement has, together with the other components of power or other arrangements, transferred land from the whites to the blacks.

And we feel that even if land were transferred to the Africans, this would not solve the issue. What will solve the issue is that power must transfer itself from the minority to the majority. And that is what we are fighting for--to create a democratic state in which the people create their own government. The people have power; the people can bring about the necessary social reforms in the extractive sectors of industry as well as in the industrial sectors of the country. In other words, we are fighting for a position where the class divisions which have affected our country and will not create the same contradictions (?that have) been created, and our peasantry as well as our proletariat can be put in control of the entire (?reins) of government and the entire economic machinery.

[Program moderator] (?I think) you have made it very clear to us now, Comrade Mugabe, and [word indistinct] the whole of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe in perspective for us. It used to be said that the old struggles against the colonial powers, against the Italians, against the British [words indistinct] colonial matter, no matter what government took power after that, it was just a struggle against the white domination or white rule, whereas [words indistinct] the war and the struggle in Angola [word indistinct] the anti-imperialist dimension, a new dimension. Earlier you spoke of [moderator hesitates] during the days of nationalism. Is that what you are referring to? That today it is not only nationalism, but it is class consciousness struggling for liberation?

[Mugabe] This indeed is it. [Word indistinct] nationalism. It is true, it is still nationalism. Nationalism [word indistinct] like to create a state in which we can regard ourselves as a nation and so there is nationalism to it. But we have gone beyond mere nationalist aspirations. We would like to see created in the country a system which minimizes the contradictions which have existed between us... between the workers and the bourgeoisie on one hand, and also between the white farming community and our peasantry, by insuring that the land is in the hands of the people. The state holds it as custodian.

There is [a] definite program of the nature that will bring about collective enterprises in the country. We would like to see our people organized into cooperatives, into communes, as they are organized elsewhere in (?the world). [Words indistinct- would like to see our workers constitute a definite viable class with means of production in their control, and working in gradual stated stages to destroy the bourgeois interests which are entirely responsible for the poor position of the workers today. And so what we are now working for is not just the achievement of the national state but also the achievement of our individual goals, the achievement of a social economic position in the country in which our workers together with the peasantry, together with the intellectuals combine in the (?bases) of power.

[Program moderator] [Word indistinct], Comrade Mugabe, now the concluding question. To counter the neocolonialist developments or the new colonial activities being carried out in your country today, let us say for the next 6 months that remain in 1978. [sentence as heard] Internally you struggle in the armed struggle and what is your diplomatic posture in [word indistinct] 1978? Is it a matter of consolidating your work internationally? Could you tell us what you are planning till the end of this year?

[Mugabe] Oh, yes. We would like to insure that there is consolidation between us and our allies and friends, that the struggle we are waging should be seen as joint struggle by all the democratic forces of the international community. This is one reason why we are here.

We are confident that the support by the Ethiopian Government and the Ethiopian people will add weight to our struggle and we are doing the same exercise in respect of all the democratic and progressive countries of the world.

We are also trying to marshal in capitalist countries the democratic forces that exist there, the political organizations which are committed to a progressive course and so our campaign has been to try and mobilize these forces in the international community towards giving full support to our struggle. We are very happy that the OAU remains the best forum for us to put our case to all Africa and that there is unity in the OAU on the question of the liberation in Zimbabwe as indeed [word indistinct] southern Africa. Also at the UN [word indistinct] mobilizing support in opposition of the internal settlement and to move positively in support of the process of decolonization which we have set in motion through armed struggle. This, therefore, is the task for us in respect of the international community and we hope there will be greater response. [end recording]

[Announcer] You heard Comrade Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

Comrade Robert Mugabe is the chairman of ZANU, the Zimbabwe African National Union, which, together with ZAPU, the Zimbabwe African People's Union, led by Joshua Nkoma, together has been able to set up in 1976 which is known as the Patriotic Front. The Patriotic Front is the struggler in Zimbabwe now that it is recognized by the OAU and it is struggling for the nonrecognition of the internal regime in Zimbabwe by the diplomatic community. Wishing well to the Patriotic Front, we end this program of "Africa in Focus".

RHODESIA

MUZOREWA, SITHOLE LEAVE FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO MALAWI

PA251234Y Paris AFP in English 1138 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] Salisbury, May 25 (AFP)--Two of the black leaders in the Rhodesian transitional Government have gone unannounced to Malawi, it was learned here today. The two--Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole--are believed to have gone at the invitation of Malawi President Kamuzu Banda. They left Salisbury yesterday. Officials connected with both leaders refused to state the purpose of the trip, but it was thought that leaders would be discussing prospects for winning recognition of the March 3 settlement agreement.

Mr Sithole has already stated publicly that he believes President Banda will be among the first African leaders to come out in favour of the deal.

Apart from Malawi, Mr Sithole has also cited Ghana, Liberia, Uganda and Ivory Coast as among the states likely to support the agreement when it is debated at the July summit in Khartoum of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

With Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Sithole in Malawi and Premier Ian Smith on holiday in South Africa, only one member of the Executive Council which runs the government, Chief Jeremiah Chirau, is presently in Rhodesia.

SALISBURY COMMENTS ON KAUNDA'S PRESTIGE IN THE WEST

LD251454Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 24 May 78 LD/CA

[Station commentary: "Talking Point"]

[Text] Of all independent Africa's personalities, it is perhaps the Zambian president, Kenneth Kaunda, who most clearly represents the merit and fault of much of black African leadership and the confusion it has brought to the West's perception of the continent's true requirements. Dr Kaunda is at present on an overseas tour. In London he had detailed discussions with the British prime minister, Mr Callaghan, and he was accorded the singular honor of a private luncheon with Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace. In the United States he conferred with President Carter and was awarded the Martin Luther King Peace Prize.

This is by any standards an extraordinary achievement for the man responsible for the murder of 900 members of the Lumpa sect. It springs from his personality, from the idealism which has often motivated and misled him, and from the kind of political courage he displayed a few years ago when he led, with the South African leader, Mr Vorster, the drive for detente in southern Africa. But in practice, Dr Kaunda's erratic performance, whether measured against the well-being of his own people or the people of the rest of the subcontinent, has been disastrous. His high-flown philosophy of humanism has brought neither contentment to his country nor agricultural or industrial progress. Bread in Zambia is now a luxury; there was a riot in Livingstone some weeks ago among people struggling for cooking oil. President Kaunda himself recently remarked: It pains me that nearly 14 years after independence we cannot manufacture a box of matches.

The Zambian leader has failed to diversify his country's economy, indeed on his head lies the blame for the country's economic ruination. And while he speaks with Mr Callaghan and President Carter and lunches with Queen Elizabeth, he throws his weight against a democratic, constitutional settlement in Rhodesia. While Dr Kaunda prepared to bring home his peace prize, he allows his country to be used for the present invasion of Zaire. Kenneth Kaunda is a tragic and today a dangerous figure. Contributing largely to the tragedy and the danger is the international stature which the Western world has granted him out of all proportion to his own or his country's capacity. And for as long as Buckingham Palace, Downing Street and the White House pay tribute to a performance such as his, Rhodesia and southern Africa cannot respect their judgment of African affairs.

SOUTH AFRICA

VORSTER, RHODESIA'S SMITH HOLD 2-HOUR TALK

LD252226Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 25 May 78 LD

[Text] The South African prime minister and the Rhodesian leader, Mr Ian Smith, had talks lasting 2 hours this afternoon. The talks took place in Mr Vorster's office in the House of Assembly. Mr Smith, who is on holiday in South Africa, said afterwards that there had been fruitful discussion on matters of mutual concern.

SWAPO LEADER DETAINED BY POLICE IN WINDHOEK

PA251533Y Paris AFP in English 1519 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Excerpt] Windhoek, May 25, (AFP)--SWAPO executive member Emmanuel Mutare was detained by South African Police in the Namibian capital today. He was the tenth member of the South-West Africa People's Organisation--five of them holding executive positions--to have been detained in recent weeks, according to statements issued by police and SWAPO today.

Police also confirmed here that two members of the Herero tribal party, the National Union Democratic Organisation (NUDO), were also in detention. All the detainees are being held in terms of new emergency legislation recently introduced in the territory by the South African administrator general, Marthinus Steyn.

TRANSKEI BANS SOUTH AFRICAN METHODIST CHURCH

LD260614Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] The Methodist Church of South Africa has been declared an undesirable organization in Transkei. This has been done in terms of a proclamation published in the official government gazette in Umtata. In a notice in the GAZETTE the president of Transkei, Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, says he is satisfied that the existence of the Methodist Church of South Africa in Transkei prejudices the interests of the state. The proclamation was issued in terms of the Undesirable Organizations Act of 1978.

Before the Transkeian proclamation was published, the president-elect of the Methodist Church in South Africa, the Reverend (Mr Hendryks), sent an urgent telegram to the prime minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Matanzima. Reacting to reports that the move was about to be made, Mr (Hendryks) sent the telegram, in which he called for urgent consultations on the matter.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA RETURNS TO LUSAKA FROM U.S., UK TOUR

LD251110Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 May 78 LD/CA

[Excerpts] President Kaunda arrived in Lusaka yesterday evening after a gruelling but successful 10-day official tour of Britain and the United States.

Addressing the airport crowd shortly after arrival, Dr Kaunda described his tour, which also took him to Jamaica, Guyana, Barbados and Angola, as "the toughest trip I have ever undertaken in terms of physical labor and hard work." The president said that although the trip was very tiring, it was very successful too.

President Kaunda announced that he would address a press conference on Friday at 1000 during which he will report to the nation on the outcome of the tour.

Zaire Insurgents Not From Zambia

LD251110Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 May 78 LD/CA

[Excerpts] President Kaunda yesterday described as unfounded charges by Zaire that insurgents who recently invaded Kolwezi in the southern Zaire province of Shaba entered that country from Zambia. The president said even the Zambian envoy sent by the Zaire Government [as heard] to brief him in London about the invasion admitted that the invaders were in plain clothes and that it was difficult to determine whether they came in through Zambia, Angola or were based in Zaire itself. Dr Kaunda was answering questions from the press at Luanda airport on his way home. He reiterated his conviction that the only way to end the current invasion into Zaire was for President Mobutu Sese Seko to find a political solution that would accommodate the former Katangese soldiers.

On arrival at the Luanda airport Dr Kaunda embraced Dr Agostinho Neto of Angola and later waved his symbolic white handkerchief to hundreds of flag-waving MPLA militants.

KAUNDA CALLS FOR MEETING OF FRONTLINE COUNTRIES

PA251858Y Paris AFP in French 1140 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] Luanda, 25 May (AFP)--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said in Luanda on Wednesday that he is in favor of holding a meeting of the frontline countries (Angola, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana) to discuss the Namibian situation in the wake of an attack on Angola by South African troops.

The Zambian chief of state added that it is necessary that the Western countries immediately suspend their support to Pretoria in the political, economic, social, cultural, scientific and technical areas, and, of course, their support of the racist South African security and defense plans.

In the course of his short stay in Angola, President Kaunda met with his Angolan counterpart, Agostinho Neto, Prime Minister Lopo Do Nascimento and Lucio Lara and Jose Eduardo, members of the Political Bureau of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

REPORTS ON SHELLING OF BORDER POST RETRACTED

PA251252Y Paris AFP in French 1138 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] Lusaka, 25 May (AFP)--On Thursday, local Zambian authorities on the border with Zaire retracted reports of shelling of a customs post and announced that what had occurred was in fact a fire, undoubtedly a case of arson.

According to accounts of the incident received in Lusaka, the police are investigating the fire which occurred last Tuesday in Kasombalese, a border post located on the road linking the Zambian capital with Lubumbashi, the capital of Shaba Province, and are looking for possible arsonists.

Shortly after the incident, the government news agency ZANA quoted local authorities as saying the serious property damage at the customs post was caused by shelling. However, the agency gave no other details.

PAPERS CRITICIZE EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN AFRICA

PA251231Y Paris AFP in English 1209 GMT 25 May 78 PA

[Text] Lusaka, May 25 (AFP)--Zambia today criticized "European powers on both sides of the Iron Curtain" for their increasing intervention in Africa and described the French incursion into Zaire's Shaba Province as "a humiliation" for the Africans.

The country's single party newspaper, TIMES OF ZAMBIA, said East and West Europeans "seem to assume that unrest in Africa is a good excuse for them to play power politics."

The government daily newspaper ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, which recently lumped together the Franco-Belgian forces in the Shaba intervention and the Soviets and Cubans operating in Angola or the Horn of Africa, accused both of putting Africans in an embarrassing situation.

"No matter how necessary it was for French paratroops to intervene in the Shaba fighting, the event understandably angers and humiliates all Africans," it said.

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